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OUR COUNTRY IS OUR PARTY.

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By John Brotherline.

HOLLIDAYSBURG AND ALTOONA, PA., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1864.

Established 1846.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.



Forever float that standard sheet,
Where breezes the foe but fills before us;
With Freedom's soul beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THE WHIG.

THE TWO TRAVELERS.

Some years ago two gentlemen and a lady had taken their places in the diligence from Paris to Havre. One of the gentlemen, M. Mallaquet, a merchant of the capital, as indolent in mind as in body, slept profoundly from the commencement; the other, M. Lussac, a commercial traveler, a person of a very animated character, did not allow his tongue to rest a single instant. Among other things which he mentioned, he let it escape that he had on him fifteen thousand francs in bank bills, and that the greater part of the sum was intended for the purchase of colonial productions, and the rest for a present for his wife.

M. Mallaquet, on the contrary, during the rare intervals when he was sufficiently awake to speak, said simply that he was going to Havre.

The diligence arrived at Pontoise, where the horses were changed. As the road from that point ascends, the conductor proposed to the travelers that they should walk up the hill. Lussac embraced the proposal with pleasure, and Mallaquet, from politeness, affected to be no less delighted, though in fact, he had no desire to put his legs in movement.

They both started up the hill, then, and the diligence followed them.

Soon darkness came on. But the travelers continued to hear the diligence rolling behind them. At the end of some time they both remarked that they had wandered from the right road. They wished to return thereto, but the sounds of the wheels no longer reached them. The indolent Mallaquet grew afraid. Muttering a few oaths, he began to march at a more rapid rate, and this sudden change gave birth in the soul of M. Lussac to a sombre presentment. Remembering his imprudent avowal about the fifteen thousand francs which he had with him, the most lugubrious ideas agitated his mind. He asked himself in terror whether this suspected companion had not plotted with the conductor to rob him in some solitary place. Perhaps, he also thought, another accomplice might be lurking in some spot near, ready to pounce on him. In truth, poor Lussac deemed himself a lost man; he determined, therefore, to be on his guard.

With regard to Mallaquet, when he saw Lussac become suddenly silent, he at once conceived similar suspicions to those of his companion. He had not, it is true, like Lussac, been guilty of any indiscretion endangering his own interests, but his pockets were filled with important papers, and the avowal of his companion appeared to him now only an adroit trick to inspire him with confidence. Keeping at as great a distance as possible from each other, the two travelers watched each other's movements. At last, a marsh coming in the way, forced them into immediate contact on a narrow path. Their alarm and distrust went on increasing. Mallaquet raised his hand to wipe his brow, bathed with perspiration. Lussac then stopped, thinking that he saw in his companion's hand an instrument of murder. However, to brace his courage a little, he likewise raised his hand to take a pinch of snuff. Mallaquet, seeing this, stooped down to the muddy ground to escape the expected pistol shot.

After some time passed in the anguish of these mutual suspicions, Lussac determined to give utterance to his dread in words. "We must," said he, "be thoroughly on our guard here. It is the very demon himself who has thrown us thus on the high road in the middle of the night."

Fortunately if we meet with any misfortune or attack there is nothing to be found on me but empty pockets."

"Indeed," replied Mallaquet, "you surely forget the fifteen thousand francs which you have with you."

"Oh! that was all nonsense," cried Lussac, my words on this point were the merest wind; of course I was only joking."

This speech did not fail to increase the terror of Mallaquet.

"Well, whatever happens," he said, after a few moments' hesitation, "I am determined not to yield till I have fired my pistol as often as I can."

"Pistol!" exclaimed Lussac; "but do you know that it is forbidden to carry arms?"

"Forbidden," do you say?" continued Mallaquet, assuming an air of great courage;—"there are resolute fellows, however, who do not much regard—who, in fact, laugh at—such prohibitions."

This conversation was interrupted by the trot of a horse, the rider was a postilion, who told our travelers that they had gone astray, and that they had, at least, a walk of two hours to the nearest posting station. Both, more alarmed than ever, sought relief in furious oaths.

Presently a carriage passed, Mallaquet and Lussac rushed towards it. Lussac wanted to get up behind, but the coachman struck him so fiercely with his whip, that he was forced to let go his hold. Behold our travelers, then, dragging their weary limbs anew along the highroad.

A light gleamed in the distance. Our travelers, drowned in perspiration and crushed by fatigue, marched towards the spot where the light was shining. It was a village; everybody had gone to bed; but they at last succeeded in discovering an inn.

Fresh mishap! All the rooms were occupied; but the landlord, yielding after awhile to their passionate requests, gave them the room which he had reserved for himself. Hungry and weary, however, the two companions felt the irresistible need for food. The delay caused by the repast was marked by an absolute silence; and in nearly the same silence Mallaquet and Lussac prepared with exhausted frames to taste the sweets of repose.

"The moment I am in bed," thought Mallaquet, "I shall pretend to be asleep, I shall even snore with tolerable emphasis if needful; but I shall keep myself alert for whatever may occur."

As for M. Lussac, after having slipped his portfolio under his pillow, wished his companion good night, and blown out the candle, placed himself as easily in the bed as he could, but kept his eyes fixed in the darkness on the corner of the room where the brigand lay.

Two hours passed away, marked the most complete immobility on both sides. The first feeble light of the dawn was beginning to peep through, when M. Lussac perceived his neighbor rising with precaution, and approaching his own bed on tip-toe. Mallaquet stooped down over M. Lussac's face. M. Lussac's heart beat like a steam-engine. Fortunately, however, he had his knife opened and ready under his bed clothes. But a little cowardice, and the excess of his emotion, forced him to wait without stirring, the development of events. M. Mallaquet again gathered some assurance from the air of tranquility which he, which he who deemed himself a victim, assumed. He went back to bed with a contented heart. And the result was, that neither of the travelers, having slept, but neither of them also having suffered any greater harm than a good fright, they set out in the course of the morning arm-in-arm for Rouen, became intimate friends, and ended by forming a commercial partnership. The house of Mallaquet & Co. still prospers at Paris, and each of the partners amuses himself with telling the singular circumstances which led to their business relations. It is never, however, without emotion that M. Mallaquet hears M. Lussac speaking of the moment when the knife was kept ready under the bedclothes for a fearful stab.

Jones writes to a friend and closes by saying, "I am glad to be able to say that my wife is recovering slowly."

A Star Paper from the Independent.

We clip the following from last week's Independent:

COMING AND GOING.
Sunshine and shadow come and go alternately, or with mingled influences checker the scenes of life. The first coming of a child into a household is more than the advent of an angel. A divine messenger might more surprise us, might play upon our wonder and fear, or give food for reflection by his message.

But a child comes from as mysterious and strange a land as the unknown sky. Every day a little thing fills us with questions of wonder and thought. One child is a whole population. What is it? What will it become? how shall we rear it? what is it doing to us, and within us? these thoughts come and go in light and shadow, in hope and fear, in gladness and sorrow, with footfalls as numerous as if a whole host, and not one little babe, were the subject of them. But of the coming of these ones, poets and parents have written abundantly.

What about their going? When they go out to return no more, we believe that the door of the father's house was open, and they are safely at home. We weep. But it is not that they are gone—but that we are left. We weep not because they are inside of the Gate—but because we are on the out side and the door is shut.

But there other goings besides these upward and heavenly ones. Children grow up. Nothing on earth grows so fast as children. It was but yesterday, and that lad was playing with tops, a buoyant boy. He is a man, and gone now. His foot is in the field, his hand upon the sword. There is no more childhood for him or for us. Life has claimed him. When a beginning is made it is like a raveling stocking, stitch by stitch gives way till all are gone. The house has not a child in it. There is no more noise in the hall—boys rushing in pell-mell—it is very orderly now. There are no more skates or sleds, bats, balls, or strings left scattered about. Things are neat enough now.

There is no delay of breakfast for sleepy folks; there is no longer any task before you lie down of looking after any body, and tucking up the bed clothes. There are no disputes to settle, nobody to get off to school, no complaints, no importunities for impossible things, no rips to mend, no fingers to tie up, no faces to be washed, or collars to be arranged! There was never such peace in the house! It would sound like music to have some feet clatter down the front stairs! Oh, for some children's noise!

What used to ail us, that we were hushing their loud laugh—checking their noisy frolic—and reproving their slamming and banging the doors? We wish our neighbors would only lend us an urchin or two to make a little noise in these premises. A house without children? It is like a lantern and no candle; a garden and no flowers; a vine and no grapes; a brook with no water gurgling and rushing in its channel. We want to be tired, to be vexed, to be run over, to hear child life at work with all its varieties.

During the secular days, this is enough marked. But it is Sunday puts an American home to proof. That is the Christian family-day. The intervals of public worship are long spaces of peace. The family seems made up on that day. The children are at home. You can lay your hands on their heads. They seem to recognize the greater and the lesser love—to God and to friends. The house is peaceful but not still. There is a low and melodious thrill of children in it. But Sunday comes too still now. There is a silence that aches in the ear. There is too much room at the table, too much at the hearth. The bedrooms are a world too orderly. There is too much leisure and too little care.

Alas! what mean these things? Is somebody growing old? Are these signs and tokens? Is life waning?

All summer long the great full-breasted tree has covered its branches by numberless leaves, and whirled them in the wind for music, and covered the little birds from sight that sang or builded within. It was green, and strong, and musical. At length a single leaf hangs in the trees with a brilliant color. You look at it and sigh, "It is the first that I have seen this summer; there will now be more such."

To-morrow it falls. Others ripen and follow. Ere long the tree grows thin. Every wind lifts many of them, and hands them down to the ground. Every day there is less sound in the tree; every day more of rustling leaves along the fence. At length, after a rain and a windy buffeting, the tree holds out its barren arms, and there are nowhere leaves upon them! Wait O tree! There are buds and leaves yet. Only between thee and them is sleep—burial—resurrection. Winter is come, but so also is spring coming!

It is considered to be cool to take a man's hat with his name written in it, simply because you want to get his autograph.

Christ the Way, the Truth, and the Life.

Jesus is the way by his example, the truth by his word, and the life by his grace. He is the new and living way, wherein faith causes us to walk; the infallible truth of good things to come, for which we must hope; and the eternal life, which must be the sole object of our love. Out of this way, there is nothing but wandering; without this truth, nothing but error and deceit; and without this life, nothing but death.

By means of sin the heart has lost the life of righteousness; the understanding the light of truth; and the senses, assistance of the creatures which served as a way to lead us to God. All three are restored to us in Jesus Christ; the way of heaven discovered and laid open to our senses by his life and mysteries; the truth which enlightens our understanding and the life, which re-animates our heart.

Let us take great care not to transfer to any creature that which Christ appropriates to himself, exclusively of everything besides. He alone is our way, as our mediator by his blood; he alone is the truth of the promises, which are fulfilled only in him as the head of the elect, and in us as his members; and he alone is our life, as being the principle of the Christian life, and of all the actions thereof by his grace. That man well deserves to lose himself, to be deceived, and to be deprived of his life, who keeps not close to thee, alone, O eternal way, in which alone those find themselves who have gone astray; incarnate truth, which alone enlightenest those who are in darkness; celestial and divine life, which alone givest immortal life to the dead; thou art the divine way, which comest to weary thyself in seeking sinners; the truth, which didst vouchsafe to descend into our darkness; and the life which didst humble thyself so low as to die for us.—*Quesset*

THE DELEGATE'S STORY. It was just after the battle of Williamsburg, where hundreds of our brave fellow had fallen, never to bear arms again in their country's cause, and where hundreds more were wounded, that a soldier came to the tent of a delegate of the Christian Commission and said, "Chaplain, one of our boys is badly wounded, and wants to see you right away."

Hurriedly followed the soldier, says the delegate, I was taken to the hospital and led to a bed, upon which lay a noble young soldier. He was pale and bloodstained from a terrible wound above the temple. I saw at a glance that he had but a few hours to live upon earth. Taking his hand, I said to him, "Well, my brother, what can I do for you?"

The poor dying soldier looked up in my face, and placing his finger where his hair was stained with his blood, he said, "Chaplain, cut a big lock from here for mother! for mother, mind, chaplain!" I hesitated to do it. He said, "Don't be afraid, chaplain, to disfigure my hair. It's for mother, and nobody will come to see me in the dead house to-morrow."

I did as he requested me. "Now, chaplain," said the dying man, "I want you to kneel down by me and return thanks to God." "For what?" I asked. "For giving me such a mother. Oh! chaplain, she is a good mother; her teachings comfort and console me now. And, chaplain, thank God for giving me dying grace. He has made my bed feel soft as downy pillows are." Thank him for the promise home in glory. I'll soon be there—there where there is no war nor sorrow, nor desolation, nor death—where I'll see Jesus, and be forever with the Lord."

I knelt by the dying man, and thanked God for blessings he had bestowed upon him—the blessings of a good mother, a Christian hope, and dying grace to bear testimony to God's faithfulness.

Shortly after the prayer, he said, "Good by, chaplain, if you ever see mother, tell her it was all well!"

A PATRIOTIC MOTHER.—A clergyman recently called upon Mrs. Ellet, of Philadelphia, in company with Mr. Geo. H. Stuart, President of the Christian Commission, whom she desired to employ as her almoner in distributing the proceeds of two beautiful valuable shawls among the widows and orphan's of soldiers fallen in battle.

The body of her grandson had just arrived, and the clergyman expressed the hope that the Lord would sustain her under bereavement. She stated that she had given her two sons—Commodore Ellet, of the Ram Fleet, Brigadier-General Ellet, of the Marine Brigade, and four grandchildren, adding, "I do not regret the gift to my country. If I had twelve sons I would give them all, for the country must be preserved. And if I were twenty years younger, I would go and fight myself, to the last!"

THE DUTIES OF LIFE.—If we would spend the time, the nervous energy, and mental fire, in doing the duties of life, which we often spend in dreading them, we and the world would be stronger and better.

A Word of Advice.

A spring has never opened, bringing with it more active, pressing, or important duties to the farmer than the present. The melancholy situation of our country is such, that, instead of releasing a large number of men from its service—as we so fondly hoped one year ago—it is likely to call to its support an additional number. These, as has been the case heretofore, will be largely taken from the producing class. And while there is as earnest a demand upon the farmer to plant and sow as largely as at any former period in the history of the rebellion, the help upon which he was depending to perform this work will, in part, be transferred to other fields of labor. What shall make up this deficiency? How can the labor of our farms be performed? Fortunately the use of machinery, which will be brought more largely into requisition than heretofore, can be very safely relied upon; and there is hardly any branch of farm work which cannot be greatly forwarded by its application. We believe upon most farms improved implements and machines are now to be found, and it may be deemed advisable for those who cannot buy a mow-er, or some equally costly machine, to hire one for the purpose of doing a part of their labor, and for this it might also be well for some one to purchase a machine in view of such a use. We believe it would pay a good interest. Again, neighbors who live at reasonable distances apart can exchange, and in that way perform the heaviest part of their work. The female portion of the household can also, in such an emergency as the present, assist in the lighter part of the out-door labor, such as gardening, etc., in cases where there are enough to perform the labor indoors. The lesson of doing things well must also be learned and practiced, and no crop planted in a superficial manner. Mature well, use good seed, give good after culture, and the crop will yield an ample reward.

Wool, cattle, grain, and all kinds of farm produce is to command high prices—therefore, raise all your lambs, put in liberally of all kinds of grain, (with the means at your command,) work with patience and hope, being assured that the victorious of peace will surely come, when the tide of war has passed from our land.—*Maine Farmer.*

At the reception given to the Massachusetts Second Volunteers, in Boston last week, General Burnside related the following anecdote:

It may not be amiss for me to relate an anecdote that occurred at Knoxville four or five days after the first attack on Fort Saunders. A Massachusetts soldier of the 21st Regiment brought to my quarters, at daylight in the morning, a rebel soldier whom he had captured from the picket force just opposite him. He reported to me, personally, that he had brought in a specimen of a rebel soldier. I soon discovered that the specimen brought in was a very bright one. His intelligence was far beyond what I had ever seen before in the ranks of the Southern army. I became interested in his narrative of the condition of affairs at the front, and I felt I would get an intelligent answer to a question I proposed to ask him on a subject that puzzled me very much—why Gen. Longstreet did not make a second attack after the first assault on Fort Saunders. It seemed to me that it was necessary to make the attack, and that speedily, because he must have known at the time that reinforcements were then approaching us. I asked him why his General had not made another attack. "Well," said he, "General, I will tell you. Our men just swear that they are never going into that slaughter pen again, and when they won't go, the ball won't roll."

THE GIRLS.—The English girl spends more than half her waking hours in physical amusements, which tend to develop, invigorate and ripen the bodily powers. She rides, walks, drives and rows upon the water, runs, dances, plays, sings, jumps the rope, throws the ball, hurls the quoit, draws the bow, keeps up the shuttle-cock, and all this without having it pressed forever upon her mind that she is thereby wasting time. She does this every day, until it becomes a habit which she will follow up through life. Her frame as a natural consequence, is large, her muscular system is in better subordination, her strength more enduring and the whole tone of her voice healthier. Girls think of this.

FARMERS' CLUBS.—He who neglects opportunities to meet and talk over agricultural matters with his brother farmers loses much. See to it, if possible, that there is some regular neighborhood meeting of farmers, and their wives and adult children, to secure improvements in farming and kindred things.

When the wind whistles through your keyhole, it expects you to whistle with it. It is sounding the key note.

POETRY.

UNITE.

Oh hear the voice that speaks afar,
From every blood-stained field of war,
In strife—above the bugle blast,
In dying tones when strife is past.
Hear ye the words our brothers speak,
Who stand for us within the fight;
"O, for the helpless and the weak,
Ye patriot men, Unite! Unite!
Ye patriot men, Unite! Unite!"

Brave men from broad Atlantic's strand
Meet brave men from the "Golden Land,"
The heroes from the mountain side
Greet heroes from the prairie wide;
Behold them, partisans no more,
Contending side by side for right,
Oh hear their million tongues implore,
For love of God, Unite! Unite!

From Ellsworth's grave, from Baker's blood,
From fields where falling thousands stood;
The thousands who had hoped to be
Shrined in their country's memory—
From twice ten thousand graves there comes

The earnest voice we hear to-night,
And twice ten thousand mourning homes
Echo the words "Unite! Unite!"

Nay, from the graves old heroes fill,
From Yorktown, Trenton, Bunker Hill,
From Vernon's tomb, from Marshfield's sage,

From Ashland and the Hermitage,
The gray-haired men from every tomb
Point where our struggling armies fight;
Listen, the countless tones that come,
"For country, home and God, Unite!"

Great God in heaven! before Thee now
We register our holy vow:
Our party names, we spurn them all,
And swear, whatever may befall,
While traitors raise a flag on high,
We'll aid our brothers in the fight,
For union we will live and die;
So help us God, WE WILL UNITE!

FLAG OF THE FREE.

Oh! who has not seen in its glory
The Ensign of Freedom afar—
O'er the broad field of battle so gory,
With a bright world of hope in each Star!
And who has not seen, as it floated
In beauty and grandeur above,
The Flag on which Freemen have doated—
The Flag of the Country we love!

That Banner has faithfully guided
Our Fathers in many a fight,
And as they stood up undivided,
They battled for Freedom and Right!
And tho' the vile traitors have rended
This glorious Union so fair,
Those Stars and those Stripes still are
blended,

Unfurled in their majesty there!

When Britain her legions assembled,
And WASHINGTON rose in his might,
They looked on that Standard and trem-
bled

As it gleamed in the bright morning light.
And such was the fate of the Nation—
That Liberty, free as the air,
Soon gave to our Banner its station,
To Freemen its glories to bear!

CHORUS:

Then stand by the Flag of the Nation,
Yes! stand by the Flag of the Free;
Unswayed by War's desolation,
Oh! stand by the Flag of the Free!

OUR NATIVE LAND.

God bless our native land,
Firm may she ever stand
Through storm and night,
When the wild tempests rave,
Ruler of wind and wave,
Do Thou our country save,
By Thy Great might.

For her our prayer shall rise
To God above the skies,
On Him we wait:
Thou who hast heard each sigh,
Watching each weeping eye,
Be Thou forever nigh!
God save the State!

PERT.—We have some German friends up at Galena, who in daily conversation, use the English language, but the mother teaches her children the same German prayers she used to repeat in her childhood, away back on the banks of the Rhine.—One night, as little earnest, a precocious chap of some four summers, was quietly going through his evening devotions, he suddenly electrified and astonished his pious mother, by exclaiming: "Mother, why do we always talk Yankee and pray German? Is God a Dutchman?"

Good sense and virtue must prevail,
Over hearts where wit and beauty fail.

It is a grave question down South over every piece of paper, whether it is or is not money.

THE WHIG-HOLLIDAYSBURG AND ALTOONA, PA.



THE WHIG.

An Unconditional Union Paper.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

SATURDAY, FEB. 6, 1864.

More Troops Called.

The President has issued his proclamation for the immediate enrollment of five hundred thousand more men, to enable us to crush the rebellion at once. This is what ought to have been done three months ago; so that, by this time, the ranks would have been measurably filled. Justice to our soldiers, the bleeding, suffering country, requires that a speedy end be put to the sanguinary struggle which has been carried on for the past three years. The President bases his call on the fact that the South are arming en masse for the Spring campaign—hoping, by a bold invasion, with overwhelming numbers, to compel a recognition of their independence. The Spring and Summer campaigns will close the war, with the number of men in the field now demanded by the President. We trust the call will be responded to with hearty good will.

The Senate.

Senator White's resignation, dated Richmond, November, 1863, has been received by the Speaker of the Senate, through the hands of his father, Judge White. Speaker Penny has issued a writ for the election of a senator to fill the vacancy.

DISCONTENT IN NORTH CAROLINA.—In speaking of the growing discontent among the people in North Carolina and their desire to hold a State convention, the Wilmington (North Carolina) Journal says: "We say, and we say most sincerely, that plans evidently concocted and movements evidently set on foot in North Carolina herself are ominous of graver consequences than even the advance of the enemy."

Petitions are in extensive circulation in Lancaster county, praying the Legislature to pass an act, authorizing the construction of a railroad, to start at some point on the Susquehanna river, between the mouths of the Conestoga and Conewago creeks, and thence to run westwardly by the most practicable route to the Broad Top and Allegheny Coal Fields, to be called the Susquehanna and Allegheny railroad.

THE PEACH CROP.—Indiana papers report that the peach crop of that State is entirely destroyed by the late severe cold. The same is true of Ohio and of the Western States generally.

The Hon. George Read Biddle was on the 29th ult. elected by the Delaware Legislature a United States Senator, to succeed J. A. Bayard, resigned.

Gov. Gamble of Missouri, died on Sunday.

About three hundred rebel prisoners arrived at Boston on Sunday evening from Chicago, where they were paroled on taking the oath of allegiance and enlisting in the navy.

The small iron suspension bridge across the Niagara river, at Lewistown, was blown away during the late gale.

The State Treasurer of Pennsylvania commenced on the 1st instant the payment of the semi-annual interest on the State debt at the rate of fifty per cent. advance in currency, to make the payment equivalent to specie.

It is stated that a part of a Federal train was captured by the rebels near Williamsport, Hardy county, Virginia, on Saturday night. The entire train, which consisted of eighty wagons, left New Creek on Thursday night, escorted by eight hundred men. The attacking party numbered two thousand. After a desperate resistance of four hours, a panic seized the teamsters, and the wagons were captured. Our loss was eighty killed and wounded; the rebel loss was about one hundred.

Nearly three thousand bales of cotton, of which eight hundred belonged to the rebel government, were burnt by an incendiary at Charleston, South Carolina, lately.

Call for Half a Million of Men.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1, 1864. Ordered, that a draft for five hundred thousand men to serve for three years or during the war, be made on the tenth day of March next for the military service of the United States, crediting and deducting therefrom so many as may have been enlisted or drafted into the service prior to the first day of March, and not heretofore credited.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—It will be recollected that in October a call for three hundred thousand men was made. This number has been about half filled by volunteering and re-enlistments. The call now made for five hundred thousand men is interpreted by gentlemen acquainted with military affairs, to include the above three hundred thousand, and being in effect an additional call for two hundred thousand men. The volunteering is supposed to be at present an average of two thousand men a day. The order of the President makes a credit deduction of so many as may have been enlisted or drafted prior to the 1st of March, at which time the four hundred thousand premium expires. These arrangements completed the total in the army will be a half a million of men.

CAVALRY RAID.—A dispatch dated at Cumberland, Md., at noon, says: The guard of the company of infantry posted at Patterson Creek bridge, eight miles east of Cumberland, was attacked at 1:30 yesterday afternoon by five hundred rebel cavalry, under Col. Rosser, and after a desperate resistance, in which two of our men were killed and ten wounded, the greater part of the company were captured. This accomplished, the rebels fired the bridge, and leaving it to destruction, started off with their prisoners in the direction of Romney. The employees of the railroad succeeded in staying the fire, and saved the bridge with only slight damage to it.

General Averill, with his command, who had been sent out from Martinsburg by General Kelly, this morning overtook the rebels near Springfield, and a severe engagement ensued. The rebels were driven through Springfield, and thence to and south of Burlington. Many of the rebels were killed and wounded, and our captures are large, including the recovery of our own men taken at Patterson's Creek, yesterday, and many horses.

The enemy are making rapid tracks for the back country, pursued by our cavalry. The intended raid on New Creek has been thwarted by Gen. Averill's quick movements, and the other ample arrangements made by Gen. Kelly, and their anticipated success turned to a complete rout and discomfiture.

CAPTURE OF SCOTTSVILLE, (Ky).—The latest advices, in reference to the surrender of Scottsville, the county seat of Allen county, Ky., are up to the 28th ult., and are as follows: Captain Gillum, of the 48th Kentucky, was commanding at Scottsville, with one hundred and fifty men, when Col. Hamilton, with five hundred rebels, attacked him. After a desperate fight Gillum surrendered Scottsville to Hamilton, on condition that private property should be respected, and his men paroled. Hamilton assented to this, but afterwards fired the Court House, destroying all the public documents. Gillum then informed Hamilton that he no longer considered the paroles of his men legal.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The Conscription Act was considered in the House today, and several important and very decisive votes were taken. The proposition to strike out all commutation was lost by a large vote. The amendment of Thaddeus Stevens, to exempt for three years those who pay commutation, was agreed to by a vote of 73 against 49. The tenor of the House, when it adjourned, however, showed that these questions would again be debated and voted on to-morrow.

A bill to establish a National Foundry in the iron regions of Pennsylvania, was introduced into the House to-day and referred.

SANTIAGO CONFLAGRATION.—The President communicated to Congress, on the 29th inst., a message containing dispatches from our Minister, concerning the Santiago disaster, which furnish some additional details. When the fire broke out, lamps and chandeliers were detached by hundreds, falling among the kneeling throng below, consisting mostly of women and children. There being no pews, the congregation was kneeling, each one upon the dress of her neighbor, so that it was impossible for one to rise before the whole were enveloped in a sea of flame. Mr. Wilson, United States Minister, and a number of other Americans lent such assistance as has called out acknowledgments from the Government and powers of Chili.

A Military commission to try the conspirators against the government, in the Pennsylvania coal region, is now in session at Reading. Sufficient evidence has been adduced to prove that a formidable secret organization existed, and perhaps still exists, in that neighborhood, in the interests of the Rebellion. Several of the murderers of G. K. Smith and Langdon are now in Fort Mifflin, to be handed to the authorities for trial in June next.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 1.—The American has the assurance from a gentleman just from Richmond, who has gone to Washington to communicate with the government, that the rebel authorities are taking steps to propose to the Federal Government to lay down their arms, provided that the President's amnesty proclamation be tendered to their leaders.

Receipts and Expenditures.

Of Blair county, Penn'a., from the 8th day of January, A. D. 1863, up to and including the 5th day of January, A. D. 1864:

The Treasurer, James H. Cramer, charges himself with the following amounts to credit:	
To amount received from former Treasurer, John Lewis, Gaysport, for 1861,	\$3,251.15
To amounts received from collectors—	
John Lewis, Gaysport, for 1861,	26.00
James Stevens, Juniata, 1860,	35.00
Michael Reffer, 1861,	10.77
Adam Fouse, Huston,	49.00
George W. Russ, Hollidaysburg, 1860,	35.00
James Williamson, 1861,	214.07
James McPherson, Altoona,	20.00
Thomas B. Buchanan, Altoona,	374.00
John S. Haffley, Martinsburg,	100.00
Fred. Hyle, Catharine,	60.00
Joseph Stiffler, Frankstown,	31.55
Henry Dier, Greenfield,	20.00
John S. Haffley, Martinsburg,	100.00
James H. Gailor, Tyrone bor.,	88.40
D. C. Gibboney, Allegheny,	336.07
Jacob Hartzell, Antis,	120.00
Samuel K. Shaw, Snyder,	303.48
G. W. Cunningham, Frankstown,	890.14
Geo. H. Harker, Tyrone bor.,	227.00
Jacob Zeth, Jr., Greenfield,	158.54
John Fouse, Huston,	284.00
Michael Reffer, Juniata,	20.00
Wm. Loudon, Logan,	970.07
Henry Burkett, N. Woodberry,	724.00
John A. Davidson, Snyder,	173.28
Sam'l R. Shaffer, Tyrone,	601.04
Edward Tate, Tyrone tp.,	882.00
George Fawcett, Woodbury,	20.00
Joseph K. Ely, Altoona,	1119.44
Fred. Olmstead, Gaysport,	234.48
John McPherson, Hollidaysburg,	1040.35
John S. Haffley, Martinsburg,	150.10
James S. Plummer, Tyrone bor.,	135.87
Joseph K. Ely, Altoona,	1100.00
D. C. Gibboney, Allegheny,	491.11
James McPherson, Antis,	200.00
Langdon Reeve, Blair,	720.00
Stephen Hammond, Catharine,	200.00
Thomas Wilson, Frankstown,	200.00
Christ. Houser, Gaysport,	200.00
Jacob Zeth, Jr., Greenfield,	200.00
John G. Fouse, Huston,	434.38
John Yingling, Juniata,	107.00
Abm. Loudon, Logan,	25.00
N. Campbell, Martinsburg,	100.00
Geo. Traister, Snyder tp.,	20.00
Edw. Tate, Tyrone,	715.65
John Shinnelfelt, Woodbury,	300.00
John Shinnelfelt, Woodbury,	300.00
Rec'd from B. L. Hewitt, on recognition of M. Scanlan 48.00	
W. H. Brooke, material for Leamersville bridge,	150.00
Ans. received from John Langstaff, late Treasurer, 150.00	
" " " " A. S. Landis, book case,	2.00
To balance in hands of Jas. H. Cramer, Treas.,	\$2,125.19
CR.	\$4,407.40

The Treasurer, James H. Cramer, claims credit for the following disbursements, to wit:	
By amounts paid—	
Directors of the Poor and House of Employment	\$2,242.51
Grand and Traverse Juries	120.00
For Salaries	162.82
Assessors and Assistants	602.97
Constables	380.55
Fees in Commonwealth cases	49.54
Inquisitions	77.00
Road and bridge views	137.07
Elections	472.66
Samuel Culvin, att'y for Commissioners	40.00
Ben. Thomas, services at Court House	11.00
T. W. Symington, att'y for bridge at Tyrone	5.00
Baldie Bollinger, repairs	2.50
Ross Foster, coal and hauling	176.00
Levi Grove, chips	3.00
Tobias Wertz, wood	2.00
Paul Weaver, repairing pump	2.00
John Campbell, late on bond	3.00
B. L. Hewitt, dist. att'y	74.00
W. K. Leonard, att. refunded	10.55
B. J. Bollinger, glazing	1.25
Jacob Koehler, meal attendance	1.50
A. J. Baker, repairing election boxes	25.00
Jon. Seltzer, plank at Freedom bridge	14.00
Jacob Barnhart, lat. on loan	10.00
Amos Fry	70.00
Leas Crawford	94.05
Western Penitentiary	4.08
McLanahan, Bail & Co., jail acct	68.00
John Brainerd, printing	15.00
Charles Kean, furniture for Court House	12.00
Sam'l McCamant, bail at last settlement	122.00
A. S. Morrow	150.00
David K. Ramey, work at C. H. in '62 and '63	202.00
Wm. Loudon, loan and interest	127.37
Blackburn & Martin, cloth	9.20
A. F. Osterloh, hardware bill	1.90
M. McCoy & Co., 1863	4.25
Max K. Howe, repairing blinds	56.00
McLure & Bern, printing and blank books	56.00
L. H. Williams, plank at Freedom bridge	12.29
James H. Hewitt, bill of mds.	8.00
James Bingham, postage	10.15
Bird C. Eaton, papering, &c.	169.37
State Lunatic Asylum, Harrisburg	274.00
George Brown, removing coal, &c.	4.25
Geo. Baldridge, on acct of salary	176.00
Daniel Shook, pay at Court	231.00
James M. Kinkadee, pay at Court	173.00
George Koon	45.72
John McCaskey, orders paid and not in settlement	241.00
County Tax refunded	154.62
John Dean, printing	18.75
James & Carroll, printing	76.00
O. A. Traugh	22.00
John A. Crawford, Auditor	20.00
David Henry	73.50
H. M. Baldridge, Auditor's Clerk	32.12
Johnston & Gibbs, horse hire (2 years)	45.75
Watson, Debnist, & Co., cinder	14.25
Wm. Reed, exp. costs	45.75
B. B. Rohrbach, court clerk	20.00
Geo. Koon, draft and specifications for 3 bridges	190.64
H. A. Caldwell, bill of salary	200.57
J. M. Johnston	109.57
Moore, plank for Holling and Wertz bridges	1168.00
John Rule, on acct bridge at Tyrone	1324.12
John Gungery, on acct building bridges	301.65
Jas G. Shannon, repairing bridges	30.25
Fries & Gungery, bal. on Leamersville bridge	3.66
Seals and presses for county offices	38.00
Thos. O'Connor, removing trees	28.44
Joseph Baldridge, copying septennial assessments	600.48
Geo. Bills	167.40
Treasurer's Commission	21.25
Balance in hands of Treasurer	\$2,125.19

IN testimony of the correctness of the foregoing account of James H. Cramer, Treasurer of Blair county, for the receipts and expenditures of said county, we have hereunto set our hands at Hollidaysburg, this 5th day of January, A. D. 1864.

Attest:	JOSEPH BALDRIDGE, Clerk.
Attest:	W. E. the undersigned, Auditors of Blair county, do certify that we have examined the drafts of the Commissioners of said county and the vouchers for the same up to and including the 5th day of January, A. D. 1864, and we find a balance in the hands of James H. Cramer, Treasurer, of Fourteen Hundred and sixty seven dollars and forty cents. In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals at Hollidaysburg, this 5th day of January, A. D. 1864.
Attest:	H. M. BALDRIDGE, Aud. & Clerk.
Attest:	JAMES H. CRAMER, Treasurer of Blair co., in acct with Relief Fund of said county for 1863.
DR.	
To amt't rec'd from Collectors—	\$34.43
Adam Fouse, Huston	49.00
Wm. Loudon, Logan	970.07
James Williamson, Hollidaysburg	214.07
Thos B Buchanan, Allegheny	374.00
Fred Hyle, Catharine	60.00
Henry Dier, Greenfield	20.00
Wm. Kakin, Snyder	50.00
Jas H Gailor, Tyrone bor.	152.19
D C Gibboney, Allegheny	336.07
Jacob Hartzell, Antis	120.00
G W Cunningham, Frankstown	890.14
Geo H Harker, Tyrone	227.00
Jacob Zeth, Jr, Greenfield	158.54
John Fouse, Huston	284.00
John Yingling, Juniata	107.00
Abm. Loudon, Logan	25.00
Geo. Traister, Snyder	20.00
Edw. Tate, Tyrone tp.	715.65
Geo W Ramsey, Tyrone bor.	37.00
Jacob Daw, N. Woodberry	300.00
John Shinnelfelt, Woodbury	300.00
Alex. Knox, Loan	361.66
H M Baldridge do	300.00
James Loudon do	250.00
Wm. Loudon do	250.00
U L Huyett do	250.00
A S Morrow do	250.00

James Prussell do.	100.00
Catharine Nowlan do.	600.00
Peter Wilt do.	120.00
Anna M Gallagher do.	407.00
Ann M McKee do.	166.17
U L Huyett do.	320.00

To balance in hands of Treasurer	\$287.71
By amt't paid 10 volunteers	\$254.44
Johnston Jack & Co—	
Bond and Interest	3553.34
Jno K Neff exp in paying bounty	12.07
Treasurer's commission	147.54
Balance in hands of Treasurer	827.71

To balance in hands of Treasurer	\$1,400.21
By amt't paid families of Vols.—	
Allegheny tp	\$ 629.00
Antis	147.00
Altoona bor	837.00
Blair tp	163.00
Catharine	161.00
Frankstown	540.00
Freedom	543.00
Gaysport bor	284.00
Greenfield tp	112.00
Huston tp	31.00
Hollidaysburg bor	1427.45
Juniata tp	302.00
Logan tp	305.00
Martinsburg bor	37.00
N Woodberry tp	188.00
Snyder tp	208.00
Tyrone bor	78.00
Taylor	168.00
Woodberry tp	314.00
Sam'l Dean member Relief Board	22.00
Watson, Denniston & Co. goods fur.	3.00
B F Bell goods furnished	78.00
Sam'l Isett	116.77
S S Blair sub. refunded	50.00
Wm H Brooke goods furnished	13.97
J M Harper	141.83
M L Stehley	8.00
Wm Domer sub refunded	10.00
Ellen Nowlan interest on bond	60.00
Wm Kennedy goods fur.	2.00
Leamer & Law bond and interest	136.47
J A Spanuse sub. refunded	5.00
D P Tussley & Bro. goods fur.	19.98
Sam'l Cramer	2.00
Dan'l Grazier	2.00
Sam'l Glazier	2.00
Jerry Grazier	2.00
John Eyre, Sr.	5.00
John Eyre	2.00
Jerry Eyre	2.00
Abednago Grazier	2.00
Israel Grazier	2.00
Peter Grazier	2.00
Jon Zerbe	2.50
Jno Breneman	3.41
N Campbell	1.50
Jos Fry sub. refunded	5.00
Nathaniel Brua	5.00
Jno D Veach	4.35
J M Kinkadee member of relief board	50.00
Dan'l Shook	50.00
U L Huyett on loan	50.00
Levi G Leamer goods furnished	13.65
Jos B Hileman	10.00
Jacob Cryder sub refunded	2.00
A C Ioner	3.00
Wm Fuet	1.00
Jno McKee bal due at settlement	165.17
Dan'l Shook Relief furnished	1.00
Jno McConnelly	1.00
Wm Ford	50.00
Geo S Leamer	5.00
Lewis Hess	1.00
Matthew Owen	5.00
Jno Shoemaker	1.62
Jas Gardner (Lloyd & Henry's bond)	74.36
A L Holliday goods furnished	3.00
J M Johnston	5.00
Jno M Gibboney committee	5.00
Matilda Shoemaker int on bond	18.00
Pruner & Burley goods furnished	6.95
R A McMurtrie sub refunded	30.00
H K Hammond relief furnished	6.00
Val Plemple interest on bond	5.50
Henry Plemple	5.00
Dan'l Young sub. refunded	5.00
Wm Burley	10.00
C Gurger	5.00
Jno M Tassley relief furnished	4.22
A B Hoover sub. refunded	10.00
A Heidler	1.82
Jno Haggerty	8.00
Jno Fox	1.50
Jas M Hewitt goods furnished	5.00
Jas Madara sub. refunded	5.00
Joseph Baldridge clerk to Board	150.00
Elias Bristline sub. refunded	50.00
Geo Koon member relief board	50.00
Peter Wilt an account bond	32.25
C Guyer bond and interest	1140.00
Treasurer's commission	294.67
Balance in hands of Treasurer	1400.24

To balance in hands of Treasurer	\$1,400.21
By amt't paid families of Vols.—	
Allegheny tp	\$ 629.00
Antis	147.00
Altoona bor	837.00
Blair tp	163.00
Catharine	161.00
Frankstown	540.00
Freedom	543.00
Gaysport bor	284.00
Greenfield tp	112.00
Huston tp	31.00
Hollidaysburg bor	1427.45
Juniata tp	302.00
Logan tp	305.00
Martinsburg bor	37.00
N Woodberry tp	188.00
Snyder tp	208.00
Tyrone bor	78.00
Taylor	168.00
Woodberry tp	314.00
Sam'l Dean member Relief Board	22.00
Watson, Denniston & Co. goods fur.	3.00
B F Bell goods furnished	78.00
Sam'l Isett	116.77
S S Blair sub. refunded	50.00
Wm H Brooke goods furnished	13.97
J M Harper	141.83
M L Stehley	8.00
Wm Domer sub refunded	10.00
Ellen Nowlan interest on bond	60.00
Wm Kennedy goods fur.	2.00
Leamer & Law bond and interest	136.47
J A Spanuse sub. refunded	5.00
D P Tussley & Bro. goods fur.	19.98
Sam'l Cramer	2.00
Dan'l Grazier	2.00
Sam'l Glazier	2.00
Jerry Grazier	2.00
John Eyre, Sr.	5.00
John Eyre	2.00

HOLLIDAYSBURG BRANCH PA. R. R.

Schedule of Arrivals and Departures.
TRAIN LEAVES HOLLIDAYSBURG—
At 7:00 A. M., connecting with Express Trains
West and East Mail Train East.
At 7:45 A. M., connecting with Through Accommodation Train East.
At 7:10 P. M., connecting with Mail Train Westward.

RETURNING:

LEAVES ALTOONA—
At 8:40 A. M., or on departure of Express Trains West and East Mail Train East.
At 11:40 A. M., or on departure of Through Accommodation Train East.
At 7:55 P. M., or on departure of Mail Train Westward.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.



Forever float that standard sheet,
Where breathes the foe but falls before us;
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us.

THE WHIG.

SENTENCED.—O'Neil the forger. He gets 18 months in the penitentiary.

Water works are to be established at Johnstown.

Gov. Curtin has our thanks for a copy of his Inaugural address in pamphlet form.

We have a dwelling house in Hollidaysburg for rent for \$60 a year. Also an office.

FIRE.—A fire occurred in Lewistown, on Saturday evening last, which destroyed five stables.

A number of capitalists have in contemplation the erection of a rolling mill in Harrisburg.

ELECTIONS.—Friday the 19th., is the day set by law for the Borough and Township elections in this county.

Rev. George W. Thompson, D. D., of Lower Tuscarora Presbyterian church, Juniata county, died suddenly on Thursday.

FIRE!—On Saturday afternoon last the large stable connected with the Franklin House, in Huntingdon, was totally destroyed by fire.

Capt. Harry Gregg, taken prisoner last fall and lodged in Libby Prison, was paroled and returned to Huntingdon last week.

We are in receipt of valuable public documents from our excellent representative, Col. R. A. McMurtrie. Thank you Col.

Two young men, named Smith and Cubb, serving out a sentence for riot in the Cambria county prison, broke jail the other day and have not been heard of since.

The American Agriculturist, for February, is upon our table. What we have said of previous No.'s is equally true of this one. As a journal for farmers it has no superiors.

A GOOD APPOINTMENT.—Capt. Alex. Lloyd, of this place, has received the appointment of Provost Marshal of the 17th Congressional District, vice Capt. J. D. Campbell, removed. Captain Lloyd entered upon the duties of his appointment on Monday last, and will, we have no doubt make a good officer.

THE LADY'S FRIEND.—We have received the February No. of this excellent magazine. It far surpasses anything of the kind we have ever seen. It contains a beautiful steel plate, engraved in the highest style of art, called "The Sylvan Retreat," and numerous other splendid engravings.

We ask the attention of our readers to the Prospectus, in this week's paper, of the "American Conflict," a new book, written by Horace Greeley, and just about being published. George Port, Esq., is the agent to canvass Blair county. We hope every reader of the Whig will secure a copy at once. We know they will be pleased with it and find it well worth its cost.

NINE MONTHS' MEN'S BOUNTY.—The House Military Committee in Congress, on the 29th ult., authorized their Chairman to report a joint resolution, providing for the payment of twenty-five dollars bounty to all who came out under the President's call for nine months' men, whether as militia or volunteers. Some of them have been paid, but a decision of the War Department prevented the balance from being paid, on the ground of there being no law for it.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.—The following is an abstract of business transacted in that delightful institution the Court of Quarter Sessions, last week:

Commonwealth vs. Sarah Smith; indictment passing counterfeit money; Grand Jury return not a true bill, and that Francis Haggerty the prosecutor pay the costs of prosecution, sentenced accordingly.

Comm. vs. John B. Kephart; indictment assault and battery. Not a true bill, and John B. Curtis, prosecutor, to pay costs, except \$4 to the county, sentenced accordingly.

Comm. vs. Martin Johnston, assault and battery with intent to kill Peter Hartle, not a true bill, and Peter Hartle, prosecutor, to pay costs of prosecution, sentenced accordingly.

Comm. vs. Peter Hartle and Ann Hartle, indictment assault and battery, not a true bill, and Martin Johnston, prosecutor, to pay costs of prosecution, except \$4 to county, sentenced accordingly.

Comm. vs. Joseph S. P. Harris, indictment assault and battery, not a true bill, and Patrick Shay, prosecutor, to pay costs of prosecution, who not appearing, his recognizance was forfeited.

Comm. vs. Henry Rudel; indictment, libel, nol. pros. entered by District Attorney, on payment of costs by defendant.

Comm. vs. Caroline M. Riley; indictment selling liquor without license; true bill, continued to April sessions.

Comm. vs. Adam Hoffman; indictment obtaining boarding upon false pretences; not a true bill, and county to pay costs of prosecution.

Comm. vs. E. J. Pruner; indictment fornication and bastardy. On motion of District Attorney nol. pros. entered upon payment of costs by defendant.

Comm. vs. Theodore Yingling and Philip Michaels; indictment assault and battery. Nol. pros. entered by Dist. Att'y. on payment of costs by defendants.

Comm. vs. Elias Smith; indictment larceny of a horse; continued to April sessions.

Comm. vs. Adam Burket; indictment fornication and bastardy; continued to April sessions.

Comm. vs. David Albright; indictment cutting timber trees; continued to April sessions.

Comm. vs. David Deeter; indictment, cutting timber trees, continued to April sessions.

Comm. vs. Joseph Clark, indictment, fornication and bastardy; cont. to April sessions.

Commonwealth vs. Margaret Lykens; indictment, larceny, cont. to April sessions.

Comm. vs. Franklin Lewis, indictment larceny, recognizance forfeited.—Commonwealth vs. Jacob Shaffer; indictment, fornication and bastardy, true bill, defendant pleads guilty and sentenced to pay the usual weekly allowance for support of child, and costs, and enter security for compliance with sentence. Deft refused to comply, and was committed to jail.

Commonwealth vs. Henry B. Martin; indictment, assault and battery, true bill. Defendant pleads guilty, and was sentenced to pay a fine of \$10.00 and costs of prosecution.

Comm. vs. A. Vowinkle; indictment, assault and battery, true bill, continued to April session.

Comm. vs. Margaret Haas, Margaret Yeager, and Michael Larrested; indictment assault and battery, true bill, nol. pros. entered upon payment of costs by deft.—Comm. vs. John Tipperly; indictment fornication and bastardy, true bill, deft not appearing recognizance forfeited.

Comm. vs. Abraham Markey; indictment assault and battery, true bill, nol. pros. entered by Dist. Att'y upon payment of costs by deft.

The following cases on the civil list were disposed of: McNamara's admx vs. William Lyon; deft confessed judgment to plaintiff for the sum of \$1074.98; Blair for pff and Calvin for deft's.—David G. Hunter vs. Joseph Kemp; settled by the parties; Banks for pff and Kemp for deft.—James A. McCahan vs. John Miller and John Elliott; pff took a nonsuit; Cresswell and Calvin for pff, Blair and Dean for deft's.—Burroughs & Higgins vs. Watson White & Co.; deft's confessed judgment for amount of pff's claim, about \$130.00; Calvin for pff and Blair for deft.—G. W. Graham vs. Fox & Strouse; cause tried and jury being unable to agree after being out 28 hrs., were discharged; Banks & Cresswell for pff, and Hammond for deft.—Daniel Shannon vs. George Wehn; ejectment for house and lot in Collinsville, cause tried, and jury being unable to agree, after being out 32 hours were discharged; Hall and Neff for pff; Blair and Dean for deft.

VISIT.—We had the pleasure, this week, of taking by the hand Capt. Moore, of the U. S. A. It will be seen by the following, from the Indianapolis Journal, that Capt. Moore will in the future be located at Washington:

ORDERED TO WASHINGTON.—Captain L. L. Moore, A. Q. M. and A. C. of the United States army, who has been on duty for the last eighteen months at Camp Morton, has been ordered by the War Department to report to Col. Ekin at Washington. The Captain will at once prepare the business of his office for his successor, who has not yet been appointed. The quiet and unassuming manner of Captain Moore, and his faithful attention to the business of his office since he has been at this post, has secured him the respect and confidence of all with whom he has had dealings. His duties have been arduous and varied. He has had to provide for several thousand prisoners during most of the time, besides a large number of United States troops at other camps. Colonel Ekin knows his worth, hence the call to the East.

REBEL PRISONERS.—It is officially stated that the number of rebel prisoners in our hands at the present time is three thousand officers, and between forty-three thousand and forty-five thousand men.

BANK ROBBERY.—An attempt was made to rob the bank of James Gardner, of this place, on last Saturday night. The business room of the bank has two doors from the outside, one of which is not opened in the winter, but is kept locked, with the key remaining in the lock on the inside. This must have been known to the robbers. They seemed to have commenced operations about the middle of the night, by boring two holes, running into each other, through this door with a two inch auger, just above the lock, sufficiently large to admit a good sized hand. Then reaching through they turned the key left in the lock and were thus inside the room. The next step was to get into the fire proof vault. This they accomplished by picking out the bricks, until a hole was opened sufficiently large to admit the body of a man. Having thus got into the vault, the rascals doubtless expected to have no further trouble, but they found when they had got thus far, that they had still to open one of Evan's & Watson's burglar proof safes. This, from the marks around the keyhole, they seemed to have tried, but not accomplishing anything they gathered up some revenue stamps and postage currency to the amount of three or four hundred dollars and left, leaving behind a peculiar brace and some steel bits, which were probably intended for drilling through iron. As yet there is no clue to the robbers.

OUR CITY FATHERS.—Our city fathers, or, ought to be, a grave and dignified body of men who would not descend to any low trick or cunning. Last fall they apparently very seriously passed a law compelling all the nuisances in town in the shape of shade trees in the middle of pavements to be removed. They even went so far as to formally give notice to the offenders. Some threatened to "kick" the Council if they dared to go one step further. They did not do that step.—What is the inference? Were they only in fun from the start, or were they fearful of the "kicking"?

CURIOUS AND FATAL DISEASE.—The Clarion Banner states that a fatal disease had broken out in the neighborhood, from which four children of Mr. Wm. Bell had died. That paper says: "The indications of the presence of the disease is noted by a sudden trembling of the body and arms, which is followed by slight symptoms of fever and paralysis of an arm and the lower limbs, with severe pains in the back, and finally the vision becomes affected. Several physicians have been called in but are unable to determine the diagnosis of the disease. It is neither typhoid nor spotted fever; and they are unable to arrive at any definite conclusion as to its nature. Its action throughout resembles the effect of some powerful narcotic poison in the system."

THERE were only seven votes in the California Legislature against a resolution favoring the re-election of President Lincoln.

RAW COTTON and castor oil have restored frost-bitten limbs when amputation was thought to be necessary. The cure is said to be infallible.

PEKIN, China, has the oldest newspaper in the world. It has been published for one thousand years, and is printed on a large sheet of silk.

The new official map of France is now finished. The immense work, executed by the general staff of the army, has occupied nearly sixty years.

A SENSIBLE Jerseyman has willed \$200 to the New Jersey Bible Society for buying spectacles for old people so that they may see to read.

ONE hundred thousand acres of homestead lands were taken up in Nebraska during the month of December.

The Hartford Post, formerly Democratic, nominates Abraham Lincoln for President, and William Buckingham for Governor.

A VALUABLE rebel deserter, came into the Potomac army lines recently. His boots cost him \$125 in Dixie.

THERE is a salt well at Lansing Michigan, which at the depth of fourteen hundred feet, yields eighty per cent. brine.

The estimated cost of the ship canal around Niagara Falls, which Congress has been asked to construct, is five millions and a half of dollars.

NORFOLK, Jan. 26.—Major Burroughs the guerrilla chief, was shot by the guard last night while attempting to escape from the Post House, where he was being treated for the small pox.

PRENTICE says there is a good deal of the devil in the rebels. They sometimes fight like him, frequently run like him, and always lie like him.

Many persons write articles and send them to an editor to be corrected—as if an editor's office were a house of correction.

In France, love is a comedy; in England, a tragedy; in Italy, an opera; in Germany, a melo drama; in America, a business affair.

REBEL PRISONERS.—It is officially stated that the number of rebel prisoners in our hands at the present time is three thousand officers, and between forty-three thousand and forty-five thousand men.

Joseph B. Robinson (stone mason) of Duncansville, is informed that his bill for subscription to the Whig is \$5 up to the 10th of April next. He will please call and pay it. Other persons returning their paper without paying for it, will also find their bills in the Whig till paid, without additional charge.

ATTENTION FARMERS.—I offer for sale about six hundred acres of wood land in the Mill Run Gap, at the foot of the Allegheny Mountain 1 1/2 miles above Baker's Furnace. The land is well adapted for farming, and is in this neighborhood who need rail timber, as this is perhaps the only lot of timber for sale convenient to them. Call immediately on the undersigned, if you wish a bargain.

JOHN BROTHLINE.

New Jersey Lands for Sale,
ALSO,
GARDEN OR FRUIT FARMS.
SUITABLE for Grapes, Peaches, Pears, Raspberries, Strawberries, Blackberries, &c., of 1, 2, 3, 5, 10 and 20 acres each, at the following prices for the present, viz: 20 acres for \$200, 10 acres for \$110, 5 acres for \$60, 2 1/2 acres for \$40, 1 acre for \$20. Payable by \$1 a week. Also, good Cranberry lands, and village lots in OBITWOOD, 25 by 100 feet, at \$10 each, payable by one dollar a week. The above land and farms are situated at Chetwood, Washington Township, Burlington County, N. J. For further information, apply, with a P. O. Stamp for a circular, to B. FRANKLIN CLARK, 2-12-3-11 No. 90 Cedar St., New York.

HOLLIDAYSBURG MARKETS.
Hollidaysburg, Feb. 5.

Family Flour, per bbl,	\$7.00
Extra " "	6.70
Superfine, " "	6.50
White wheat per bushel,	\$1.50
Red " "	1.40
Rye per bushel,	1.25
Corn per bushel, new,	1.20
Oats per bushel,	.60
Barley per bushel,	1.25
Potatoes per bushel,	.65
Cloverseed per bushel,	7.50
Timothy Seed per bushel,	2.00
Flax Seed per bushel,	2.25
Hay per ton,	25.00
Butter per pound,	.25
Eggs per dozen,	.20

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS
Feb. 4.

Flour—	
Superfine	\$5.75
Extra	6.25
Extra Family	7.50
Rye Flour	6.50
WHEAT—	
Red	1.60 @ 1.70
White	1.75 @ 1.90
RYE—	
CORN,	1.40
OATS,	.86

MARRIED.
On Sunday evening, the 31st, at the house of Harry Martin, by Rev. D. Schindler, Dr. Rudolph Ludwig and Miss Elizabeth Martin, all of this place.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF DAVID MARKEY, JR., DEC'D.
LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Frankstown, on the estate of David Markey, late of Frankstown township, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same are requested to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

GEO. W. CUNNINGHAM, Esq., Feb 5 Administrator.

Greeley's History of the War.

Published by Subscription and sold by

Canvassers only.

THE AMERICAN CONFLICT.

A HISTORY of The Great Rebellion in the United States of America, 1860-64: its causes, incidents, and Results, intended to exhibit especially its moral and political phases, with the drift and progress of American opinion respecting human slavery from 1776 to 1864.

BY HORACE GREELEY.

Illustrated by Portraits on steel of Generals, Statesmen, and eminent men; views of important places, battle scenes and Diagrams from official sources, etc.

The publishers respectfully submit that no living American writer could more fitly assume this responsible task, or produce a more honest and truthful History of the Rebellion and its incidents, or one calculated to inspire more general interest among the great mass of the American people, and also throughout the European nations, than the eminent author of this work. His entire familiarity with the political history of the country, his exhaustless fund of statistical information, his acknowledged leadership for a quarter of a century of the great American Anti Slavery party, his independence, fearlessness, and unyielding integrity to his convictions as a Political Writer and Public Speaker, all contribute to guarantee this work to be one of no common interest, and insure an eager desire among both friends and opponents to see and peruse the history of this great struggle from the stand-point of the great American Journalist.

GEO. PORT is agent to canvass Blair county.

Feb. 6.

ATTENTION!

RECRUITS WANTED FOR THE 84th REGIMENT.

CAPT. ROBT JOHNSON has opened a Recruiting office at Williamsburg, and Lieut. J. RUSSELL WINGATE, at Hollidaysburg—National and Local Bounties will be paid. Recruits credited to any sub-district in the State, and assigned to any regiment they may select. Persons wishing to enlist will find it to their interest to call on either of the above named officers without delay. Don't wait to be drafted. Nine months' men paid \$100 national bounty; others \$300.

Local Bounties will be paid by the district to which the recruits are credited.

Jan. 30-pd.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA.
PA. Diseases of the Nervous System, Spermatrophia or Seminal Weakness, Impotence, and other Affections of the Sexual Organs, Physical Debility and Premature Decay, new and reliable treatment in Reports of the Howard Association, sent by mail, in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address J. SKILLIN HOWARD, Howard Association, No. 2 South Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Quaker City Business College

N. E. Corner of Tenth and Chestnut Streets, PHILADELPHIA.

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF
L. FAIRBANKS, A. M.,
for the last four years Principal and chief business manager of BRYANT & STRATTON'S Commercial College.

A MODEL BUSINESS COLLEGE,
Conducted on a new system of Actual Business Training, through the establishment of legitimate Offices and Counting-Houses, representing different departments of Trade and Commerce, and a regular Bank of Deposit and Issue, giving the student all the advantages of actual practice, and qualifying him in the shortest possible time and most effective manner for the various duties and employments of business life.

The Course of instruction in the Theoretical Department embraces Book-keeping, Commercial Calculations, Lectures on Business Affairs, Penmanship, Commercial Law, Forms, Correspondence, &c.

In the

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT
the student enters upon the Grading Course, which includes a continuation in the above studies, with their practical application in all their details. He will in turn fill the position of Accountant and Proprietor in the various Departments of Wholesale and Retail Trade, Forwarding, Jobbing and Commission Business, Banking, Manufacturing, Mining, Steam Boating, &c., and finally will act as Cashier, Book-keeper and Teller in the Bank, in each of which positions his previous knowledge will be put to the fullest practical test.

This Institution offers to young men numerous advantages not possessed by any other commercial college in the State. It is complete in all its appointments. It is the only institution in the State conducted on actual business principles. The course of instruction is unsurpassed, and may be completed in about one half the time usually spent in other institutions, in consequence of an entirely new arrangement, and the adoption of the new practical system.

Diplomas awarded upon the completion of the Commercial Course, which embraces all except the higher sets of Banking, Manufacturing, Railroad, &c.

Send for a Circular.

Dec. 12, 1863-1yr.

PRICE ALWAYS AHEAD.

JUST received and now opening at the well known stand, corner of Blair and Montgomery st., the second supply, for the season. It became necessary to visit the City at this unusual season of the year, in consequence we are now prepared to sell as low as ever.

Dialogue Between Two Men.
James—How is it that Price sells so many goods?

Thomas—Because he keeps a large stock of good goods—sells at moderate rate, and advertises liberally.

James—And I see that he has gone to the city again, and no doubt will sell cheaper than ever.

Thomas—Yes, they say he has gone again. But I am told that goods are very scarce in the city, and advancing in price. If so he can't sell any cheaper than he did.

James—Well, I will go and see, as I want lots of goods, and I know he will do his best.

Thomas—Yes, he'll do that. I have bought from them all; but Price is such a dogged fellow, I can't go round him, and he keeps nearly everything as useful from a barrel of Flour to a can of corn.

James—Sarah Smith told me he sold muslin at 15 to 50 cts. and calico from 20 to 25, (though Price says the 20 cent is very fine), and shawls from \$1 to \$20—and any quantity of shoes.

Thomas—Then he keeps Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, and nearly everything necessary for family use; so let us go and see what he will do.

Jan. 9-'64.

THE GREAT CAUSE
OR
HUMAN MISERY.

Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope.
PRICE SIX CENTS.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical Cure of Spermatrophia or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally, Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c.—By ROBT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., Author of the Green Book, &c.

The world renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, blood-lettings, instruments, rings, or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically. This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on the receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by addressing

CHAS. J. C. KLINE,
127 Bowery New York, Post Office Box, 4586.
Oct. 31-1y.

Iron City College

Hon. Wilson McCandless, Judge of the U. S. Circuit Court, President.

PITTSBURGH, PA.
THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND BEST. \$35 Pays for a full Commercial Course. No extra charges for Manufacturers, Steamboat, Railroad and Bank Book-keeping. Ministers' sons at half price. Students enter and review at any time.

DYSPEPSIA,

AND

Diseases resulting from

Disorder of the Liver and

Digestive Organs,

ARE CURED BY

Dr. Hoofland's

GERMAN BITTERS.

THE GREAT STRENGTHENING

TONIC.

These bitters have performed more cures; have and do give better satisfaction; have more testimony; have more respectable people to vouch for them, than any other article in the market. We defy any one to contradict this assertion, and will pay

\$1000

To any one that will produce a Certificate published by us, that is not GENUINE.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

will cure every case of

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of

the Kidneys, and Diseases arising

from a disordered Stomach.

Observe the following Symptoms: resulting from Disorders of the Digestive organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Harried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and Delirium.

Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginations of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.

REMEMBER,
THAT THIS BITTERS IS

Not Alcoholic,

CONTAINS NO RUM OR WHISKEY

And can't make Drunkards.

BUT

IS THE BEST TONIC IN THE

WORLD.

READ WHO SAYS SO:

From the Rev. Levi G. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Pemberton, N. J., formerly of the North Baptist Church, Philadelphia. * * I have known Hoofland's German Bitters favorably for a number of years. I have used them in my own family, and have been so pleased with their effects that I was induced to recommend them to many others, and know that they have operated in a strikingly beneficial manner. I take great pleasure in thus publicly proclaiming this fact, and calling the attention of those afflicted with the diseases for which they are recommended, to these Bitters, knowing from experience that my recommendation will be sustained. I do this more cheerfully as Hoofland's Bitters is intended to benefit the afflicted, and is "not a rum drink."

Yours

